GEPORTCHRONCLE-

VOL. XXIX.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891.

NO. 1,489.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. POLGER. ROPT. M. POLGER.

B. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening

County Official Press.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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1864.

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CHRONICLE-UNION, THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in MONO COUNTY.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS. AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM OF THE COUNTY. Fublished Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS HIR YEAR.

BEST OF THE JOB PRINTING

EVERY DESCRIPTI (F' AT THE RATES. LOWEST

HIS YOUNG LADY PUPIL

Sereis Treatment When a Big Girl Roed to Learn Her Lesson.

in one of our New England colleges, used to teach town schools while fitting himself for his university course, says the Lewiston Journal. Seated opposite related to me some of his early experience in teaching the youthful idea.
One strapping great girl, a woman
grown, caused him considerable trouble
because of her indifference to the beauties of education in general and "gogerfry" in particular, for which neglect he caused her to put in considerable time after school in making up.

It reached the teachers ears one day that this maid had declared to an admiring group that she wouldn't have her lesson on that afternoon, and that if the tescon on that arternoon, and that it the tescond Nept her after school he would have the privilege of sitting up one night with her at any rate before she would make the lesson up. This idea caused much excitement among the pupils, who are usually ready to enjoy a teacher's discomfiture.

According to the programme the young ady's lesson that afternoon was a complete failure, and she was told to make ended the other pupils lingered about with an air of expectancy to see the out-

The teacher politely showed them out of the room, however, and then went in and shut the door. There sat the damsel book closed on the desk before her. The pedagogue cordially invited her to open the book and begin operations, but this had no effect whatever

"All right," said he, taking out his watch. "I'll give you just thirty minutes to get that lesson, and if it is not ready at the end of that time I'll take you across my knee and give you one of the most comprehensive, unabridged and able-bodied spankings that have ever coursed since Julius Comer was an

Then he took a chair with his back to the enemy. Surprise, mortification, tears and sobs ensued, but at the end of the half hour the lesson had been learned—two lessons, probably.

ELEVATORS IN ENGLAND. An American's Exciting Ride in One of the Queer Contrivances.

"London may not be provided with elevators on any thing like the scale that New York is," says a w New York Tribune who recently pent his vacation abroad, "but I saw a "lift" there, the like of which I do not believe to him on a railway train awhile ago he exists in this country. I entered an office building in London, which was not far from the Bank of England, to see a friend, who was on the top floor. In the corridor I saw a number of boxes following one another up one shaft and down another. They were attached to an endseveral persons.

"I looked at the machine in some doubt, when suddenly a man stepped out of one of the boxes or cars which was coming down. The car, which was going at what seemed to me a rather rapid rate of speed, did not stop, the man jumping off it while it was in motion. Pretty soon I saw other men jumping in and out of the cars, which were about as far apart on the endless chain as the distance from floor to floor. I at first hesitated about risking my limbs and life on the contrivance, but finally stepped into an ascending car just before its bottom was on a level

"No sooner had I done this than I began to get afraid that I might be crushed to death between the car and the floor or ceiling when I tried to step off. Of a sudden it struck me that if I did not get off at the top floor I would be carried to the roof, and then be stood on my head in the car as it turned over. I was in a perfect fever of anxiety, and could hardly acrew up my courage to the point of alighting, but I managed to do this when the top floor was reached. I found that it was much easier to get out than I had supposed, and when I finished my call I boldly rode down on the machine. "I afterward learned that a man who "No sooner had I done this than I be

"I afterward learned that a man who did not get out of an ascending car at the top floor would be in no danger of being turned upside down at the top of the shaft, because the car always maintains its upright position. This is due to the fact that only the roof of the car is fastened to the cable, so the car al-ways remains bottom downward by its own weight. A 'lift' like this may be own weight. A fifth that it is the many with the seed of men to run it, but I myself much prefer the safe American maTHE RUN OF 67.

Wild Bace with a Runaway Freight Train.

Want to hear how a man of my age

"Want to hear how a man of my age
happened to have gray hair? Well, of
course you know it's premature. I am
only twenty-serven. It was aix years
ago, and this is how it happened."
Having often wondered how it was
that Harry Baily should possess a head
of hair the color of clean potton and the
stoop of a man of sixty, while still
young in years, it was with a feeling of
natisfaction that I prepared to listen to
the avalentation:

the explanation:
"It was in Colorado, on one of the
wildest and roughest railroads I know
of. The scenery was similar to that of
the Deaver & Rio Grande on Dump

"At the bottom, the road-bed was forced in against the opposite mountain by a noisy little river, that ran some thirty feet below. There were three tracks on the mountain side, and, standing on any one of the three, the other two could be seen.

"The road was stocked with Baldwin engines, and, to facilitate the climbing of the heavy grades, they had small

driving-wheels.
"I was fireman on 67, which was used in the passenger service. She had the largest drivers on the road, and they only measured forty-eight inches in diameter.

diameter.
"Matt Igwin was the engineer. He was a crabbed, cross, little, old man, with a bald head and an iron nerve. with a bald head and an iron nerve. He had been on the road ever since it had been constructed, and seemed to think that the officers should respect him—which they did in a way—instead of vice versa.

"Sixty-seven had just been housed after a run. I was filling the oil-cans and Matt was hauling off his overalls, when Mr. Fox, the superintendent, climbed into the cab.

"After a few commonniage remarks."

climbed into the cab.

"After a few commonplace remarks, he asked, abruptly:

"'Matt, how soon can 67 go out?

"'Just as soon as I can pull on my overalls,' was the reply. 'Her swam hasn's been blown out yet, and her fire hasn't been drawn.'

"The superintendent looked at both of us rather hard, as though he was sising us up, and then he said, awful solamn:

"Matt, you've been with us a long time. You've been tried and not found working. We will you do it?"
"Matt's eyes looked as large as saucers in the dim light of the cab. I confess I was trembling myself.
"What is it?" he asked.

"'There's been a big mistake made in the higher offices—but that is not for

us to criticise—and there is but one way to rectify it. Here the superintendent's voice dropped to a whisper. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold has got to be in B—— before midnight, to connect with the Eastern express. and you're the man selected to take it through.'
"Old Matt snowed his astonishment

with his eyes, but never opened his mouth. As for me, I was so excited by this time that I had to stop my work, because I poured more oil on the floor than I did in the cans.

"'As I said before,' went on the su-There are men in town to-night who, if ditch you to secure the fortune. Guarde left the track anywhere between Haver sack grade and the bottom, one man would be as good as fifty, for none could escape. You'll—'

"'I'll go,' said old Matt, straightening

"'And your fireman?"
"'I'll take Harry, here. It's going to
"'I'll take Harry, hard I don't want

strange hands about the engine. We understand each other.

"That was as line a compliment as Matt ever gave, and I felt proud. But I was only little potatoes in this deal. The superintendent merely glanced at me, and, tarning to Matt continued. me, and, terning to Matt, continued:

"A lone engine might create sus picion, so we'll make up a wild freight. They'll all be empties. Back down to the offices before you couple on, and we'll put the safe under the coal in the

we'll put the safe under the coal in the tender.'

"That was all. He jumped off and disappeared. For some time Mact and I sat staring at each other, then he slid off his seat and said:

"This won't do! Supper, Harry—supper! We haven't much time to lose. It only lacks a few minutes of six. Be

sok before the quarter.

"The wind was whistling among the cars, whisking the dust and papers about, while in the south a big black cloud was coming up, resplendent with chain lightning. Altogother, the night promised to be unusually had.

"I was back on time, but Matt was there before me. He had lighted the shaded steam-gaure lamp, and stood scanning a small plose of pasteboard.
" 'What do you make of this, Harry?' he asked, as I climbed up beside him. 'I found it praned to my cushion.'
'On it was acrawled, with a lead pendil, the words:

"I make it that some one besides the superintendent and us knows of it," I replied, the cold shivers beginning to chase each other up my spinal column. There's danger about?

"'Aye, there is danger, my boy,' and old Matt spoke softer than I had ever heard him before. 'If you wast to-' "'I'll gowhere you lead.' I replied, quickly, knowing what he was going to

say.

"Then we'll go through if it takes
the wheels out from under! Ring up

the wipers!"
"And, without waiting for the he to run the engine out, old Matt backed her on to the turn-table, where the wipers swung her around, and then we backed down to the offices, where four trusty men soon had the square safe under the coal.

"A few minutes later we were coupled on to a half-dosen empty freight care

"There's your orders! cried Jimmy O'Connor, the conductor, shoving up the yellow sheets of tissue-paper. "Old Matt looked them over and we

began to move out of town.
"'We've got a clear track,' he said. looking across at me; and then he drew up the corners of his mouth, and I

"Before we reached the outskirts of the town the rain began to come down in a perfect deluge. Great drops, mixed with hall, and in such quantity that the dry drains were soon transformed into

raging creeks.
"The wind howled and shricked above the rumble of the train and threatened to lift 67 off the rails. When the telegraph poles began to enap off Matt's face began to lengthen. "'Good night for wash-overs,' he said. 'And wash-overs are as bad as

washouts!"

"It was all down grade and all the steam used washo run the air-pump. I had only to keep the fire alive.

"Eight miles down we ran past a small station where a freight train was aide-tracked. It had perhaps a dosen

"Just before we reached it I saw a man dart in between two of the care to escape the head-light.
"I thought him either a trainman

or a tramp, but have since changed my

"We were half way down the Haver-sack grade, with a straight stretch of track and a long curve before us, when Matt looked across and said: "'I'm afraid the little pasteboard was only a scare. If-

"There was the flash of a light behind, the rattle of coal, and Bob Duncan, the forward brakeman, stood in the cab. His face was as white as a

""Shut her down—shut her down, for Heaven'seaket" he shouted. 'A freight's broke loose and is coming down the grade two miles a minute!"
"Before you could snap your fingers my face was as pale as Bob's.
"Matt Irwin never lost his head, and, with a coolness, that comes to few men

with a coolness that comes to few men in a time of danger, he asked: 'How do you know?

"Seen her by a flash of lightning.
O'Connor and Billy have jumped!"
"And then he swung out on the step

and disappeared. "'Jump, if you want to, Harry,' called old Matt. 'I'm going to stick to her!'
"I gave one look at the Egyptian darkness and concluded that I would stay

with old Matt. "Keep your eye peeled for her," he cried, and commenced to let 67 out. "There she is!' I shouted.

"And there it was, sure enough. had just come out of a cut. One of the back half a car length and cutting find his way to the nearest police at through the air like a mete

"'She's four miles behind,' said old Matt, 'and coming four feet to our one. If we can get around the caree there's a show of her tumping."

"And then began that terrible ride.
"He hooked 67 up to the first notch and opened the throttle.

"With seven cars behind we shot lown the grade of one hundred and sev enty-five feet to the mile.

67 set low in her frame; but eve low joint rung her bell for an eighth of a mile. She jumped and swayed and threatened to leave the rails. The wind shrieked around us like a thousand do mons, and the rain poured against the windows in a perfect stream.

"'There's danger shead and death behind, shouted the old engineer. 'If the rain loosens a bowlder and drops it on the track—' "I shuddered. There was the blasted

pine that marked the curve. The next second we reached it. For a moment I thought it was all over. Them 67 righted. There was a sharp jerk. We forged shead faster, and our seven cars cleared the road-bed and went down the bluff with a crash that was heard high above the storm, leaving a clean tra

above the storm, leaving a clean track for the runaway behind, that was com-ing as swift and sure as death. "If the runaway got around the curve, the probabilities were that we would be knocked from the track into the river. "We were very near to the bottom now, where the road-bed followed the river, and engineers were cautioned not to run over fifteen miles per hour.

"But orders were not respected that night. We were making thirty miles an hour when a flash of lightning showed me that dark string of cars coming around the curve. The blazing box was on the opposite side and in-

"Old Matt gave 67 the steam so sud-denly she seemed to jump from under us; but the runaway was not more than half a mile behind and coming with the

speed of a tornado.
"There was no getting out of the way In a moment it would be on us. I im agined I could see the black mass com heavy rumble was heard, followed by

a tremendous crash.
"The rain had loosened the rock and dirt overhanging the track, and it only needed the jar of the passage of 67 to set it in motion.

"Something like a thousand tons of debris rolled on to the track directly behind us, and into this those sunsway

care plunged.

"But we did not find this out until atterward. Matt kept 67 up to what was a tremendous speed on that track. She plunged and rolled and rang her bell continually. A dozen times I thought we were going into the

"We pulled through all right; but that was my last trip. When I got off the engine my hair was streaked with gray, and now it is as white as snow. "For some time it was thought that

the company became suspicious and had the case looked into with the result of running down some touch it with the running down some tough characters, who finally confessed to cutting them loose with the intention of ditching us between Haversack grade and the bot-

tom and securing the treasure.
"Old Matt has retired from the road; but I do not think that either he or I shall ever forget 'the run of 67.'"—W. F. Bruns, in Golden Days.

CHAMPION OF TRUANCY.

French Boy of Ton Yours with an Un-conquerable Laye of Travel.

A Paris newspaper correspondent saw at his mother's little home in the Cite de Popincourt Master Hippolyte Brisemur, a young gentleman who had been smulating Joe Frank, the Chicago runaway. He is only ten years of age, but already he has run away from home twelve times. He is a small, wiry, bullet-headed little Parisian gaminahrowd intelligent cunning, false, His shrowd, intelligent, cunning, false. His sharp, ferret eyes are never still and never look one straight in the face, though their restlessness proves that they are watening every movement in momentary expectation of a cuff or a kick and the wiry body twitches in preparation for immediate escape from oither. He stolidly refused to talk, but whined out a sort of plea to be released. The mother and father, respectable peo-ple of the ouvrier class, said he was abple of the ouvrier class, said he was absolutely incorrigible. He has been imprisoned in the Petite Requette for begging in the street, has three times been in reformatory homes, twice at Politics and once in the Rue Dauphine, but no sconer is he out than his nomadic instincts lead him to another tight. His last becapade, for which he was once more sent to Politicrs, will show the daring as well as the untruthful nature of the little animal. Fifteen days before the little animal. Fifteen days before he was missed, and when he was

broughe home his passate were told that he had been found hiding in a freight wagon at St. Maixent. He had stolen the ride from the Orleans terminus in Paris. When taken and asked what he was doing, he boldly replied that he had heard so much at school of the cele-brated battle-field at St. Maixent, where Charles Marcel had conquered the Saracens, that he had been filled with a desire to visit and see the place for himself. Such a story from such a child, was, of course, disbelieved, and, after some difficulty, his name and address being found, he was sent back to Paris. So inoprrigible is this young-ster in his truant ways that his parents have ceased to worry when he disap-pears, feeling certain that when he comes to the end of his tether he will

tion, give himself up and be sent home. A Putlent Man in Court.

Julian Raiph tells a story of an English laboring-man's trial for wife-beating. His wife was in court with her eye bound up in a bandage very much stained with blood. The magistrate was very stern in his speech to the wife-beater. With fine effect of well-chosen words, and with scorn and loathing in his tone, he asked the wretch how he could strike woman, and that woman the one he had sworn to protect. The manner in which the man received this was ludicrous. He listened to the court with pained surprise. "Why, your ludship," said be, "I've lived with that woman fifteen year, and this is the first time I've drawed blood on her." The magistrate had a strong sense of humor, and will tell the story many a year, but on the beach he heard the retort with apparent grave displeasure.

Two denominations of the new Treasury note were issued the other day. forming an aggregate of \$3,000,000. The notes are plainer looking than those now in circulation, but the work upon them is finely executed. The \$1,000 note is adorned with a well-executed medallion portrait of General Meade, and the \$100 note with a similar likeness of Admiral Farragut. The be the notes are printed in green and has the denomination plainly set forth in large figures across the eatire length and can not be en ily altered.

Breach of Hygicale Laws.

Hawold—You look all bwoke up Cholly. By Jove, what ails you, deah

Cholly—Tewible accident, Hawold. After doing my toilet larst night, forgot to put on my finger wing again, and so caught a twemendous cold.—Jewelers' Circular.

-"I am mistaken!" exclaimed Lum mix, as he entered the club. "You usually are," admitted Trivvott; "but what is the matter now?" "Miss taken ma."—Inter Ocean.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

Jone F. Unimone, Manager of the Central & lerthern California Press Association, No. 300 lash, corner of Montgomery street. 6. E. Enloce, 300 Pine street.

Enterprising Journals

The Sacramento Record-Union appears Saturday last in an eight-page form and rinted on new type, metric it one of the nestest appearing dailies in the State. L is now printed on a mammoth Goss Perfecting Press, which will print, cut, paste and fold four, six, eight or twelve-page papers complete, from one roll of paper, at the rate of 24,000 per hour. Having been present and witnessed the printing of the first Secremento Union, on the 19th of March, 1851, and one of our brothers. Frank B. Folger, now an "honest farmer" in Sonoms county, having been its city editor for gix years, from '54 to '60, we feel a greater pleasure in noting this evidence of its prosperity and the enterprise of its publishers The Becord-Union now publishes the decisions of the Supreme Court as fast as they are rendered, which makes it doubly valuable to the legal profession, as its members can therein get the decisions long in advance of other publications-and, withal, it is a most excellent newspaper.

The Freeno Republican, a live paper pub I'shed in a live city, ou New Year's issued a 18-page edition, accompanied by a mammothylew of Freeno City and adjoining country. The Republican is a credit to it thriving locality, and is doing Fresno county great service in making the outside world know of its resources.

The Los Angeles Times Maned its navul mammoth, Southern California, edition on New Year's Day. It was dedicated to the Southern tier of counties, of which it gave graphic sketches. It is difficult for our Los Angeles friends to omit giving their Northern neighbors a "dig in the ribs" when occasion presents itself, and this was ame of the occasions.

SENATOR STANFORD.

The Legislature, in accordance with the popular will of the Republican Party of difornia, and, we may add, the wishes of the Party throughout the Union, re-elected Leland Stanford United States Senator for six years from March 4th next. The fact that the Senator has endeared himself to the people of California, was most emphatical-My demonstrated last November, when the election of a Uniteu States Senator overshadowed all other issues. That the Re publicans were alive to this issue, is evi. denced by the 24,000 Assembly majority-17,000 more than Governor Markham's. The country is to be congratulated.

NEW TO-DAY.

Timber Land Fotice-T. L. B. No. 289.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
January 8th, 1891.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVER THAT IN COMpliance with the provisions of the set of Congress of June 3, 1878, emittled "An set for the sale of timber lands in the Blates of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," HARRISON BERRY, of Sheridan, County of Douglas, State of Nevada, has this day filed in this office his sworm statement No. 280 for the purchase of the

for the purchase of the

SW 14 of NW 14. W 15 of SW 14 Sec. 34, T. 57

M. R. 23 E; and Lot No. 4, of Section No. 3. in
Township No. 3. N. Range No. 23 E, M. D. M.
and will offer proof to show that the land sought
is more valuable for its timber or stone than
for agricultural purposes, and to establish his
claim to said land before the Register and Roceiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on
Thursday, the

2d day of APRIL 1801.

Thomas B. Riekey, of Carson City. Nevada. Hans Peter Christensen, of Gardnerville, Douglas County, Nevada. Jackson Jennings, of Sheridan, Douglas county, Nevada. Lee A. Wheeler, of Sheridan, Douglas county, Nevada.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2d day of April, 1891.

C W. CRAIG, Register. jal7-td

STIMMORR

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUN-ty of Mono, State of California. JOHN WATSON, Plaintiff, vs. ESTHER ANN WATSON, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the musty of Mono. State of California, and the mapiaint field in said County of Mono in the see of the Clerk of said Superior Court. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff Attorney.

The People of the State of California send resting to ESTHER ANN WATSON, Defendan

the said ection is brought to obtain judgment against you to obtain a decree of this Court dissaiving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint of file in this action, a copy of which accompanies this summons, and to which you are hereby referred, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And we are heavy notified that if you fall

noce to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fall o appear and answer the said Complaint, as thore required, said Plaintiff will apply to the least for the relief therein demanded.

Gives under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court, of the County of Mono. State of California, this 6th day of January, a. D. 1871.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

By R. Barbara, Daparty Clerk.

Sadoreed: No. E27. Superior Court, County of Mono. State of California, Department No.—, ohn Watson, Printiff, vs. hither Ann Watson, I also the California, Department No.—, ohn Watson, Printiff, vs. hither Ann Watson, I also the California, Department No.—, ohn Watson, Printiff, vs. hither Ann Watson.

By R. Barbara, Deputy Clerk.

By R. Barbara, Deputy Clerk.

THAT THE PLATE.

It is well known that during the late manpaign the Democracy worked the 'Tin Plate Racket' for all its warth.

Honest Democrats assumed the role of pe idlers in Connecticut and Ohio, and defeuted Congressman McKinley for re-election in the latter State, by offering to sell their tinware at double its worth, and not cont les-the McKinley Bill bad put the price of tin plate way up. The Republican peddlers will be around in 1892, and sell-not offer, tinware at bed-rock prices -the McKinley Bill having put tin plate way down. In this connection the New York Press says: Our free-trade cotemporaries, who have asserted that there is no tin ore in this country, and that no tim plates could be produced under the Mo Kinley bill, must groan in spirit as they read the daily news reports that refute their predictions. We have had tin plate manufactured in Pitraburg since the bill passed, and delivered to customers in Penn sylvania. Tin plute factories are being started in St. Louis, Brooklyn and Chica-Yesterday's dispatches contained further particulars of the discovery of large tin deposits in Texas, on the Colorado river, one hundred miles from San Autonio where sixty lodes have been located under expert geological and mining advice. The same dispatches gave information that the Harney Peak Company is beginning the erection of concentrating works near Hill City, 8. C., to be completed May 1st next, with a capacity for crushing 500 tons of ore per day. A Virginia company is developing tin mines in that State with favorable prospects. These are only a few signs of the times. But they are sufficient to make us believe that the United States car reduce tin ore to supply the world and tin plate to supply its own inhabitants

NEW TO-DAY.

without any other assistance than the pro-

tection given by the McKinley bill.

SEALED PROPOSALS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEAL-ed Bids with be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, California, until April 1st, 1891, for furnishing stationery requir od for the use of the County of Mono and its fficers, for the year 1811. The Board reserves the right to reject any and

all bids.

All bids must be addressed to the Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and indorsed "Sealed proposals for Sta

Bridgeport, Mono County, January 10, 1801. 1417

Notice for Publication of Time

Appointed for Proving Will, etc. N THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUN-In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH MA

Pursuant to an Order of said Superior Court, nade on the 5th day of Jenuary, 1891, notice is tereby given, that VEDNESDAY, the 28TH DAY OF JANUARY:

NEDNESDAY, the 27TH DAY OF JANUARY:

1897,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Court
Room of said Court, at the Jown of Bridgeport
in the County of Monn, has been appointed as
he time and place for proving the Will of said
loseph Maguire deceased, and for hearing the
application of Thomas F. Pitapstrick for the isunance to him of Letters testamentary, when
had where any person interested may appear
and contest the same.

Dated January 5th, 1891.

JOHN D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

JOHN D. MURPHEY, Clerk. jai0-td By R. BARNARD. Deputy Clerk

THE PRESS

(NEW YORK)

For 1891.

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SHOES FOR WOMEN.

at Memorks Uttored by a You York

See ety Man.
"Why onearth," said a New Yorker the other day after an hour's walk on Broad-way, to a Shoe and Leather Review correspondent, 'do momen who havon't got pretty feet, and who know they havon't got pretty feet, and who know they haven't got pretty feet, if they know any thing at all about themselves, wear just the footgear that puts their feet at their very worst? A woman with big, shapeless feet or crooked feet can afford to wear but one kind of boot—a laced one—and never a low shoe under any circumstances. A button bood does all very well for the first few days while it still buttons trim and snug about the ankles, but every woman knows that it

does this for a few days only; then It loosens and begins to take on the shape of the foot, exaggerating its poculiarities every day just a little. And by and by, before the boot is half wern out, it is a kind of caricature of her foot, with every defect and imporfection exagger-ated. The laced boot doesn't do this, because it can be drawn up overy morn-ing like a new boot, helding the foot always firmly and securely and so acts as a corrective against any tendency the foot has to be ill-shaped and spreading. But women do not seem to have discovered this at all, or to see the cases, and so they go on buttoning up their street boots with as much satisfaction as if they weren't giving the best possible opportunity to their feet to be as pulpy and spreading and crooked as they

LEGAL

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California. Regular meeting of the Board of Sapervisor of the County of Mono, State of California, Jan of the County of Mono, State of California, Jan-uary 5th, 1991. Present, Morgan, Pitta, Canlan, Stewart, and Hunewill, Chairman; and J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 41. Road Poll Tax).

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Mono, State of California, do ordain as follows

SECTION 1-There is hereby levied upon each male person over twenty-one and under fitty-five years of age, excepting all persons who were hourably discharted from service in the army or navy of the United States at any time be tween the first day of April, A. D. 1861, and the first day of May, A. D. 1865, found in each Road District in Mone county, a Road Poll Tax of Two (2) dollars for the year 1861.

This Ordinance having been twice read and luty considered by the Board, was put upon it; passage, and was adopted this 8th day of January, 1891, by the following vote:

Ayes: Morgan, Pitts, Stewart, Canian, and Hunewill, Norts: None. N. B. HUNEWILL.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY.

J. D. MURPREY, [L. S.] Clerk. Iudorsed: Ordinance No. 41. Filed January 8th, 1891, J. D. Murphey, Clerk. Recorded January 8th, 1891, in Book B, folio J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California. Regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mono. State of California, Judusty, 8th, 1891. Present. Wm. Galian, Wm. Stewart. Wat Morgan, H. A. Pita, and N. B. Hunewill, Chairman; and J. D. Murpbey, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 42. (Hospital Tax).

The Board of Supervisors of the County of tono, State of California, do ordain as fellows SECTION 1.—There is hereby levied upon each male person over twenty one and under sixty years of age, found in Mono County, a. Hospital Tax of Three 3] Pollars for the year 1821. This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board, was put upon its passage, and duly adopted this 8th day of Janury, 1871, by the following vote: Ayna: Morgan, Caluan, Pitts, Stewart, and Hunewill. Noza: Nome.

N. B. HUNEWILL, ATTEST: J. D. MURPHRY,

[L. 8.] Clerk.
Indorsed: Ordinance No. 42. Filed January 8th, 1891. J. D. Murphe Recorded January 8th, 1831, in Book B. folio

J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION 19 THE PIONEER JOURNAL

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IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

The birds were singing merrily, and "the flowers that bloom in the spring burdened the air with their perfumes this was in the conservatory) when Rosalind McGush sterped to the window to look out upon the snow-clad earth. "How delightful!" she oxclaimed. "The lee king seems to have taken possession of the universe, while I—I am left to—"
"Yee, Rosey, you are left to set half

ieft to—
"Yee, Rosey, you are left to eat half
a dozen cold griddle cakes for breakfast,
when you might have just as well have
had het ones if you had got up early
unough."—[Indianapolis Times.

MEDICAL



MARIEL'S GRANDELA The world is even as we take it."
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And life, deel obid, is what we make it."

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JANUARY 17, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Superior Judge O. F. Hakes left here on Monday last for Arisona, where he will

E. Gurney has gone to Confidence, on the Sonors road, with a view of going into

O. H. Kister departed on Tuesday for San Francisco and "way ports" on busi-

Miss Luin Strobridge left here on Mon-day for her San Francisco home.

Fran .- About 10:30 on Monday morning were seen issuing from the main roof ot Mrs. C. A. Schuman's residence on Main street, opposite Bryant's Hall. Our citizens quickly responded to the alarm.' and the Court House fire-buckets were put in willing hands, a line was formed, ladders were raised, and in less time than it takes to narrate this, the roof was covered with men and the buckets of water went up to them at a lively rate. The fire, which was caused by a defective stovepipe, had gained great headway when discovered, and but few had any hopes of saving the building, so while the bucket brigade did duty above, others-men, women and shildren worked lively in removing the furniture, so that when the fire was extinguished the house was empty. We never saw a fire better managed, and Janitor Crowell, of the Court House, is entitled to the greatest credit. There was no undue excitement. everybody keeping cool and working methodically, Crowell acting as Chief The ladies turned out strong and worked like beavers in removing the furniture. It was a close call, and it would have been a sad blow to Mrs. Schuman, to have lost her home, which her husband had remodeled just before his death. The fire damaged the roof only, but the water did some damage to the cellings and walls on the lower floor, but \$150 will probably cover all loss

J. F. Growell tendered the use of his residence to Mrs. Schuman and family until her house is repaired.

Mrs. C. A. Schuman desires us to tende her heartfelt thanks to the people of Bridge-purt for their great services in saving her home from destruction, and for their many

Nor Taux .- The story that is going the rounds of the press, that Jim Townset the Homer Index, had been caught in snowslide, was made of "whole cloth," by one of those truthful (?) Carson papers It may seem to those papers to be very fun ny in writing of a " snowslide at Lundy," but the people of Lundy who loct brothers relatives and friends in the terrible snow slides that have occurred at that place con sider such journalism discreditable. Atth time mentioned, Mr. Townsend was confin ed to his bed with inflammatory rheuma

A Wasking .- The late fire should be warnings to our citizens to see that their stovepipes are secure. All joints, running through ceilings and into roof plates, allowed for \$62 25. Carried unanimously. should be riveted together; but the safes plen is to build chimneys and run your pipe into them. And every house should have a ladder, and cleats on the roof.

THE JURY .- On Monday next Judge Virden will superintend the drawing of 80 jurors for the Les trial, which is set for Feb. ruary 5th.

After a few days of cloudy, threatening weather, it has cleared, and this is a beautiful day. Our weather sharps are off their base this Winter.

Transe to Assemblyman Hunswill for copies of important bills that have been introduced in the Assembly by himself and

We have bad about six weeks splendid sleighing from about five inches of snow, but old Sol is getting pretty hot, and the snow is melting fast to-day.

Em Committees.—Assemblyman Hunewill has been placed on the following Comttess: Agriculture and Forestry, Attache

HEAVY JUDGMENT.—In the case of Broer, et als, vs. Conklin, et als, the Supefeior Court, of Inyo county, rendered judgout for plaintiff aggregating \$129,957, If, and costs, Our townsman, E. S. Miner, is plaintiff's attorney.

F The Secretary of War has ordered the ment of Fort Lowell, Arizons, and the Arisonans are bucking against it, as the Port is on the Apache trail, where one is most needed. This is no time to abandon forte in an Indian country.

It is creditable to the Legislature that it has closed the "dive" which the late State nt of the Capitol.

sees of Senator Hearst has been

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors

Hunewill presiding.

Moved by Stewart, seconded by Canian, that
the Auditor be instructed to transfer \$500 from
the County Road Fund to the Swamp, Land
Fund to repay amount borrowed from that fund
by order of Board of Supervisors at July meet ing 1890. Carried by unanimous vote

Moved by Pitts, seconded by Canlan, that claim of Wm. Price for labor on road be laid over to April meeting. Carried by unanimous

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Canlan that the following transfers be ordered from the County Road Fund to

\$27 00 The following claims presented were allowed

for the amounts set opposit	the respective
names:	STATE OF THE PARTY
GRWERAL PUI	D.
CLAIMANT. NATURE OF CLAIR	M. AMT. ALLOWED
G Thompson, serv. grand ju	
G B Day.	15 25 19 25
James Todkill, " "	27 25 27 25
PE Hunewill. "	19 25 19 25
W T Elliott. "	18 75 18 70
A J Severe. "	18 25 18 26
W P Brendon, "	18 26 18 25
H S Kennsdy, "	85 50 86 50
W P Onket,	26 75 26 75
Wood Lareon, "	27 26 27 25
UM Brewart,	18 75 18 75
W D DEALGROOM	24 75 24 75
K G MONTONO,	20 75 26 75
B Legiel'	18 75 18 75 25 50 25 50
M Mittelefil'	28.00 23.00
Geo. II Moyie,	18 50 18 50
AD WEIGHT,	85 50 85 50
J F Millher,	500 500
N Bonta, election services. B B Summers.	5 00 5 00
N H Gregory,	10 00 10 00
J H Patterson. "	10 00 10 00
Rod McInnis. "	10 00 10 00
J H Sheehan. "	10 00 10 00
Jesse Summers "	10 00 5 00
B T Brown, "	10 00 10 00
S B Burkham, conveying elec	tlou
returns h	13 00 2 50
P Fehrnbac , rebate on taxes	. 1 67 1 67
J H Connell, conveying elect	ion 4
returns,	10 00 rejected
H Boone, team hire for Dist A	11v. 25 03 25 00

8	A Kilp strick, election services,	ıυ	w	
Į	R R Fouke, "	10	00	
ı	H C Curran, Constable's fees,	75	25	
ī	R M & A C Polger, printing,	33	25	
ı	H C Curran, supplies for jail,	61	75	
ı	L A Murphey, team hire Dist At	86	50	
1	M J Cody, board of pricouers,	51	00	
ı	Baueroft, Whitney & Co., sta-			
	tionery.	17	50	
	OH Klater, supplies for county,	21		
k	E A Murphey, board of jary,		80	
	H C Hampton, services Board of		11	
	Education: visit to State Con. 1	23	31	
	J F Crowell, serv as grand juror,		25	
	Felix Donnelly, indigent wit.,		00	
	John Rellshorn.		110	
	D Hays & Bro., aupplies for co'ty	76	54	
i	Estate of W H Keinborts, whoe-			200
i	tion services.	5	50	-
ľ	C B Donnelly, election services,			
ı	A Arrild, feed of team of D. Atty	10	50	301
	D.C.Chaleton Interpreter from	- 8	~	

Estate of W.H. Keinborts, whee-	
C B Donnelly, election services, 10 0	U
A Arrild, feed of team of D. Atty 10 6	0
R C Christen, Interpreter fees, 8 0	0
James Borland, election services 10 0	0
C L Hayes, stage fare8 0	0
R C Christen, indigent witness, 6	30
Wm. Lynch, Constable's fees, 11 2	25
JA Brown, supplies for county, 85	
R C Christen, Justice's fees. 67	ŏ .
HOSPITAL FUND.	
C H Kelly, by H. Sillhorn, burial	
of poor, 30 0	00
H Boone, supplies for poor, 18 (10
Mrs W A Massus outs of Mounts	120

-	Ele W V Herrne, cree or mosbic				
4		222	00	. 2	į
	Mrs. C Cutts, board of P. Nye,	72	-00	1 4	ľ
	A F Bryant, supplies for poor,	22	68		ě
r	James Todkill, "	28			É
7	JF Millner, "	11	88		ı
	John H. Sheehan, board of A. Weber.	80	00	95	
3)	T. A. Keables, salary as County		×	363	
	Physician.	225		2	į
•	J F Millner, supplies for poor,	45	26		ě
ı	H McNamara, supplies for poor,	7	25		i
	P Curtis, Hea th Officer,	20	00	-	ŀ
.,	ANTELOPE TOWNSHIP BOX	LD I	ON	D.	
	W Price, labor on road,	25	00	laid	į

	W Price, labor on road,	25	00	laid	01	ΦĪ
•	BENTON TOWNSHIP ROA	DF	UN	D.		
-	W R Ritchie, labor on road,	12	CO		12	00
	HOMER TOWNSHIP BOAD	FU	ND			
١,	Otto Larson, labor on road.	20	00		14	00
-	COUNTY ROAD PUN					
	James Logan, bridge work, Wm. Boardman, bridge lumber,	15 87	50 40		15 87	50 40
•	BODIE TOWNSHIP ROAD	FU	ND			

COUNTY ROAD PUN	D.	
James Logan, bridge work, Wm. Boardman, bridge lumber,	15 50 87 40	15 4 87
BODIE TOWNSHIP ROAD	FUND.	
A Serranti, labor on road,	15 00	15 (
BALARY PUND.		10
N B Hunewill, salary as Sup. W Stewart. W. Calnan, M Morgan, H A Pitts, ""	45 00 41 00 80 40 42 00 48 00	45 42 80 42 48
	James Logan, bridge work, Wm. Boardman, bridge lümber, Bodle Township ROAD A Serranti, labor on road, N B Hunewill, salary as Sup. W Stewart. W. Cainan, W Morean, ""	SALARY PUND. N B Hunewill, salary as Sup. 45 00 W Stewart. ' 47 40 W Cainan, '' 80 40 W Morgan, '' 42 00

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that Moved by Morgan, seconded by observed by ling. Is on they no carried to the bill of R. C. Christin for \$67 06 Justice's fees, be outcher's a basket containing his massive of the bill of the basket containing his massive of the bill of

Ordinance No. 48, having been twice read; and put upon its passage, is, on motion of Pitts, seconded by Morgan, defeated by the following vote: Ayes, Pitts, Hnnewill, Noes, Canlan,

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, tha M. P. Hayes be appointed Special License Col-lector for the ensuing year, carried by unani-

The Board now adjourns sine die. N. B. HUNEWILL, Attest:

J. D. MURPHRY, Clerk.

MINERS' STATE HOSPITAL. - Assemblyman

Hunewill has introduced a bill to amend the Miners' Hospital Act as follows:

Every mining company incorporated in and by the laws of the State of California, shall annually, in the month of June, from the wages due cach employe for the pre-vious mouth, deduct the sum of four (4) the wages due cach employe for the previous month, deduct the sum of four (4) dollars. Each person paying the above sum of four (4) dollars shall be given a receipt, and shall sign his name on the stub in receipt book. The Treasurer of said State Hospital and Asylum for Miners shall annually, in the month of April, farnish free of charge to the Secretary of each incorporated mining company a receipt book, and the above named Secretary must remit all moneys so collected, together with the receipt book, to the Treasurer of the State Hospital and Asylum for Miners before the end of the succeeding month, All persons engaged in the mining industry and in mineral reduction works in this State, not employed under such incorporated companies, may, upon the payment of four (4, dollars annually to the Treasurer of said State Hospital and Asylum for Miners, receive a receipt for the same, which shall entitle the holder to the full benefits of the hospital for one year from the date of his reselpt. Patients not contributing to the hospital shall pay according to terms directed by the Treasurer. Any person paying an advance fee of fifty (50) deliars to the Treasurer of such Huspital and Asylum for Miners shall thereupon become and be a life member thereof, and shall be entitled to medical and surgical attendance therein during the remainder of his life without further charge.

MUTUALLY DISAPPOINTED.

Newspaper reporters like other people jump at conclusions sometimes. When the recent brick boycott began in this city, says the New York Tribune, one of them rushed into the Astor House and said hurriedly to the clork: "In what room are the brick manufacturers

neeting?"
"Parlor F?" said the busy clerk without looking up.

The door of Parlor F was open, and

The door of Parlor F was open, and the reporter, unwilling perhaps to give trouble to anybody, did not stop to knock, but walked in, saying: "I suppose this is a public meeting, gentlemen? I represent the Howler, and of course we want only trustworthy nows, so I have come to headquarters for it."

Several prosperous-looking men were sitting shout the room, and one, who was aitting about the room, and one, who was at the head of a big table evidently acting as chairman, said pleasantly: "Always glad" to see a reporter. Come in. The public ought to hear about this thing, and the Howler is just the paper I would like to see publish it."

This wasdelightful. Capitalists don't often talk that way. They, in fact, are sometimes averse to making their private business public, and the reporter

vate business public, and the reporter had visions of a column or two of solid inside facts with the names of weighty men to indorse them.

But it would not do to look his joy, so he replied, calmly: "If you'll give me the facts, gentlemen, without reserve you will see them in print to-morrow. People who only give reporters half the truth are the first ones to complain of incomplete reports the next lay. Now, briefly, bow many manuturers are involved? How many brick do they turn out a year? Is your organization perfected? How much capital lo you represent? When did the trouble arise and how? Are you determined to fight it out to the bitter end? How long do you think the boycott will last? How

"Wait, wait, wais:
"Wait, wait, wais:
"Wait, wait, wais:
"Boycott! What boycott.
Fight! We are engaged in no fight.
"What do you mean?"
"What do you mean?"
"Whee-o-o-wil" sighed the reporter. many-"
"Wait, wait, wait!" broke in the

"You're not the Associated Brick Man-ufacturers, then, engaged in a lifestruggle with the walking delegates and boycotting this town, incidentally, careless of the consequences so long as you

"No, sir!" said the chairman, with a touch of indignation in his tones. "This meeting has been called to see if we can not organize a society for the suppression of gambling in its hid-

"Oh, I beg your pardon for intruding!"

gasped the disappointed reporter, as his rosy visious vanished. "I must hunt up the trick—"
"No intrusion, I assure you. Quite welcome. You're not going?" intercupted the chairman, but the reporter

did not pauso.

"Impossible for me to stay," he
filted put. "So sorry (here he backed
boward the door), but if one of you will
be over to the office and call on the city

"Imposer I feel sure he will be glid to deeditor Leel sure he will be glad to de vote to your excellent organization a large (here he closed the door from the outside) corner in the waste-basket, I hope," he continued, as he burried down the hall, trying to kick himself all the

BANKED HIS SURPLUS.

A Pet Dog Whose Intelligence Seemed

The grandfather of Mr. Owen, of the Chicago bar, who resided in the Old Dominion, was, according to the Chicago Herald, the owner of a dog whose sagacity would seem to entitle him to sagacity would seem to entitle a place in canine history. Brune had been trained to do the family marketpurchase meat for himself. To show off of Ordinance No. 40, is now read for the first Bruno's talent his kind master often gave him ponnies at other times than the marketing hour, which the dog made haste to deposit upon the blook of his friend, the butcher. Owing to the frequency of these gifts and the liberal serving of the knight of the cleaver Bruno often had a surplus of provisions. which, like all provident dogs, he buried in the garden. There were many curs in the neighborhood which, though lacking our hero's sagacity, were possessed of equally sharp noses and good stom-achs. These were not long in locating Bruno's cache and appropriating its contents, in consequence of which he often went supportess to his kennel.

One day the old gentleman had been boasting to a friend of the rare gifts posessed by his dog, and gave him a penny to furnish ocular proof of the same. At the door of the meat market the animal noble rescuer's heart, but he never paused, bent his head as if engaged in a | faltered until he had removed Brown veritable brown study, and then, to the uttor discomfiture of his watching master and the secret delight of his doubt-ing friend, trotted home with the penny after the dog, and entering the garden discovered him in the act of burying the coin in the ground. All that afternoon the old gentleman and his friend watched with the eagerness of children the canine bank of deposit. Toward evening their patience was rewarded by the appearance of the enimal, who dug it for meat whereon to make his supper. Mind had triumphed, and ever after-ward Brune banked his surplus coin and bought mest as his appetite demanded.

his Some time since a hansom cab was the driven at a very rapid pace along the atland in London, and passers by ob-ying served, to their horror, there were two sorted by the Trastees. Any perion paying an advance fee of fifty (50) deliars to the Freezeurer of such Huspital and Asylam for Miners shall thereupon become and be a life member thereof, and shall be entitled to medical and surgical attendance therein during the remainder of his life without further charge.

The scheme of Governor Hill to rale out two persons who amount to be organized in a life or death struggld quietly leaned forward and that it is a standard mong the crowd lome hand-bills during them to go to such and such a theater to witness a certain perfect to the force of the property of the control of t NO CHANCE FOR HIM.

"Well, my boy, for your father's sake I'll sive you a chance to make your mark in life. Of course you will have to begin at the lowest round and work

your way up."
Young Clark, who was about eighteen, was turned over to the head of the retail department of the big dry-goods house of Boiford & Co. For a week, says the Chicago Herald, he worked like a major. At night he would go to his lodgings, and, after reading a few chapters of a novel loaned him by a friend, would jump into bed to dream of a poor boy who made his mark and married life boy who made his mark and married his employer's beautiful daughter. Something told him that Mr. Belford must have a beautiful daughter. Gradually he began to think of her as one whom he knew and by every possible ruse he tried to be sent on an errand to the Belford residence, but in vain. One evenof the Planet-street Universalist Church. This was the church the Bel-fords attended. His heart beat rapidly. He felt that Mr. Belford's beautiful daughter must be at the strawberry

He asked the first young man whom he engaged in conversation if Mr. Belford's daughter was there. He was anpanion pointed out a tall, angular, red-haired, freekled-faced woman of about thirty. Young Clark felt faint, but he braced himself sufficiently to ask:

"Hasn't he any other daughter?"
"That's his only child." was the reply. This was a crusher. The vision of loveliness was gone, and there sat the homely creature eating strawberries with fleshly fervor.

Young Clark went to bed that night to dream that he was married to a fright, a shrew, a perfect virage. He awoke early and almost exhausted from the horror

of his dream.

After dressing he sat a table and

wrote a brief note:
"Dear Mr. Bullorond:—You have been kind to me, but I can stand it no longer. Do not blume me. I was disappointed. Country boys have a wrong idea of the city."

Then he packed his value, paid his board bill and took the first train for

"Tain't one chance in a million that a country boy going into the city can marry his employer's beautiful daugh-ter," he said to his chums, who were surprised to see him back so soon.

AN INTELLIGENT HORSE. The Crowning Lie of Philadelphia's (hampion Story-Teller.

"One of the most affectionate and intelligent horses I ever saw," said the Girard House liar to a Philadelphia Times man, "was owned by a cavalry-man during the latest of our National unpleasantness. Two regiments of Confederate soldiers and a troop of Union cavalry were skirmishing in Virginia one day, and in their anxiety to swoop down suddenly, each upon the other, they tried to gain a deep, narrow,gorge about squarter of a mile long. Of course one side was not aware of the maneuver-ings of the other. The cavalry company entered from the north end and the Confederates from the south. Both prog-gressed stealthily, and they rever knew they were facing each other until they had come within rifle range.

"Brown, the cavalryman of whom I speak, was an intrepid fellow, and in command of the company. As soon as he spied the Confederates he put spurs to his horse and shouted to his com-mand to follow him. There was a bloody battle for about ten minutes, with great loss on both sides, and the cavalrymen were about to retreat when they saw Brown thrown out of his sad-At the same time they found that the Confederate ammunition had about given out, so they determined to rescue their gallant commander, who was being

led off a prisoner by half a dozen rebels horse stood perfectly still for a moment but when he saw his master being led away he was nearly frantic and dashed among Brown's captors. He was an equine soldier, you may be sure. Grabbing one of the rebels by the shoulder with his teeth, he threw him over his hend and back among the cavalrymen. As the poor fellow came down a saber was run through him and he fell lifeless to the ground. The heroic animal never until he had tossed every one of the half-dozen 'rebe' and threw them before he struck the ground.

tween his teeth, he ran like mad back to the cavalry company and laid him down on the grass. The gallant horse then fell dead. We saw the cause of it in an instant. One of the vengeful rebels had sunk a dirk-knife into the safely from the fury of the foe."

There is a prejudice in the rural dis-tricts of this State against bachelors, says the Portland Oregonian. People in every outlying settlement are opposed to bachelors taking up claims in their vicinity. An exchange cays: "There are some splendid claims on Deadwood creek not yet taken, as good as any on the coast. The citizens want men with families to settle on them. Three of these claims were taken by bachelore last fall. The ladies of Deadwood elors moved out, one got married and two have gone into the sparking busi-

Bolittling the Mag The eagle does not show a bold front when her eyrie is invaded, although much has been written to the contrary. A gentleman lately visited an eyrie in the highlands of Scotland. There were young once in the nest, and on approaching the nest the parent bird new off, leaving the englets to look after themselves. She kept howeving about a vory long way off, but did not show any airns and the third way are the third way and the third way are the third way are the third way are the third way are the third way. of returning so long as the inva

MISCELLANEOUS

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IMPLEMENTS

An Aid to the Matrimonially Inclined.

How the Modern Credit System Fe silitates the Establishmer' of a Household on Small

The young man who plunges into matrimony in this town to-day, and is dependent solely on an income of two thousand dollars or so. finds it much easier to provide his bride with a comfortable home than did the young men who were called upon to do the same thing twenty and thirty years ago. In those days, says the New York Sun, it was practically impossible for the young man who hadn't any cap-ital to fall back upon to buy and fur-nish a house unless he could find a man of wealth to go sponsor for him. He had to pay cash for every thing he got or go without. Now almost every thing can be bought upon the installment plan and with practically no security. The result is that the young married couple can start housekeeping fully equipped. A moderate weekly or monthly pay ment, which doesn't make a large hole in the Benedict's salary, is sufficient a the end of a couple of years to make him the absolute owner of his house and its belongings. Twenty years ago it was thought almost a disgrace to have a mortgage on one's house, but it is quite a common thing now. Lots can now be bought on payment of menthly sums as low as five dollars, and the young hus-band will find many real-estate concerns who will build a house for him in the neighborhood of New York, the payments on which won't be any larger than the rent which he would be obliged to pay for a house or flat in town. Then he won't have any trouble in getting furniture on credit for his house or for his flat if he has decided to begin housekeeping in an apartment. There are plenty of furniture houses, the majority of whose business is done on the installment plan, and ne will find it the casiest matter in the world to get a few hundred dollars' worth of furniture if he will agree to pay up within a year. The young man can obtain his tableware and crockery in the same convenient way, for the competition in the trade has driven houses to hold out these in ducements to their customers. The young couple's library can be stocked, too, on the installment plan with sets of the best authors' works, it they only know where to go. Watches and jewelry can be obtained on weakly or monthly payments, a practice which has been in vogue for several years. In fact, there is no end to the articles which can be bought on the installment plan, provided they are of a durable nature. They remain the property of the seller, who holds a mortgage until the last payment is made.

The attempt to apply the installment plan to the sale of clothing hasn't been a brilliant success, because wearing apparel is apt to be worn out before the time for the final payment somes. "Our business now," said a large furni-

ture dealer on Park row the other day, 'is almost entirely on the installment basis now. Twenty years ago every thing we sold was practically for cash, but now the house which doesn't sell on oredit can't stay in the business very Young married folks are among best customers, and every day we are helping to start a newly-wedded pair in housekeeping. It is the greatest boon to the young man of to-day that, without any outlay, he is able to be master of his own house instead of ing his chances in a boarding-house. It would surprise you to see the number of persons in all walks of life who utilize the installment system. Even men moderate means prefer to buy very often on credit, and use their ready money in heir business. Of course, in this busi- going on within the body. ness we have to be pretty good judges human nature, but there are rarely very few whom we refuse. Risk necessarily coompanies the installment system, but where the volume of business large a house can afford to carry accounts for a long time. Sometimes a person falls behind in his payments, but if he has a good excuse to give us. as sickness in his family, for instance, we always allow him more time. In fact there is practically no limit set. As long as a man shows an inclination to pay us we do not press him, and some accounts run indefinitely.

"Sometimes we look up a woman who comes in to buy on credit, but as a rule we can rely on the judgment of our salesmen, who are pretty expert in sising up the prospective custom-ers. Some of our most interesting callers are the young brides that are to be, who often come bravely in alone to se lect the furniture for the household They usually get along very well until it comes to giving their names. Then they besitate, stammer and blush, be-cause they don't know whether to give their maiden name or that of their pective husband. It usually ends with the young lady confiding to the sales man a complete explanation of the important event, with the time that the wedding is to come off, who the bridemaids are to be, and where the wedding is to take place."

A wood-carving machine which poss many radical improvements has been brought out. The machine is designed specially for use in furniture factories and in car, organ and plane factories, and other establishments where weed-carving is done. It will carve four duplicate pieces any length at one operation if not over seven and one-half isches wide, or it will make two duplicate pieces any length if not over fifteen inches wide.

For Wood-Workers.

The Cradle of Kings

All of Emperor William's Hohensollern ancestors born since 1792, as well as himself, his brothers and sisters, have been rocked in the same cradle. This ancient family couch is a clumsy affair of oak and richly carved. Around the four sides is cut in Roman letters the text "He hath given his angels charge over thee, and they keep thee in all thy wave."

A WOMAN PRIVATE.

Account of a Female Soldier

the Revelutionary War.

Among the applications filed for mem Among the applications used for mem-bership in the Sons of the American wolution at a recent meeting, says a titer from Washington, was one which intained the details of a veritable renance. Prof. Cilbert Thompson, who in his father's side is descended from a private revolutionary soldier, also claims escent from a private soldier on his nother's side, this soldier being Deb-orah Sampson Gannett. Herein lies the romance. In an affidayit made by ber when she relinquished her invalid pension and received the benefit of the act of Congress passed March 18, 1808, she testified as follows:

"Deborah Gannett, of Sharon, county of Norfolk, district of Massachusetts, makes oath that she served as a private soldier under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in the war of the revolution for upward of two years, in the manner fol-lowing, viz.: Enlisted in April, 1781, in the company commanded by Captain George Webb, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Sher-perd, and afterward by Colonel Henry Jackson, and served until November, 1783, when she was honorably dis-charged in writing, which discharge is lost. She was at the capture of Cornwa lis, was wounded at Tarrytown, and now receives a pension from the United

In January, 1792, she petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts and stated that from seal for the good of her country she was induced, and, by the name of Robert Shurtleff, did, on May 20, 1782, enlist as a soldier in the continental service for three years in the Fourth regiment; was mustered in on the 23d the same month; was wounded and continued in the service until dis-charged by General Knox at West Point October 25, 1788. In accordance with this petition a resolution was passed January 29, 1792, signed by John Han-cock, and she was paid thirty-four pounds, the note bearing interest from October 28, 1793.

The Female Review, published in 1797, gave her a very lengthy notice, and bore testimony to her heroic conduct and unblemished character.

MICROBES AT WAR.

A Wonderful Revelution of Modern

The revelations of the microscope a to the existence of myriads of micro in our bodies, as well as in all that we eat and drink, has caused timid people much anxious wonderment as to why these creatures are not more injurious and destructive than they actually are.
Writing in the Speaker. Sir Henry
Roscoe explains how it is that even the
deadliest of these microbes may be ound in the mouth or other parts of the body, and yet their host be perfectly healthy. The question is not one of the mere prosence of these organisms in the body, but entirely one as to whether or not they find their way into the blood. If they do not all is well; if they do the most serious trouble fol-

Working with the microscope in M Pasteur's laboratory in Paris, a Russian hysician. M. Metschirikoff, has been able to discover the secret of the impoence of the microbe to penetrate into the blood. These most recent investi gations show that there are certain cells contained in the blood of all the higher animals termed phagocytes, and Identical with the well-known white blood corpuscies, which are endowed with the power of independent motion, and not only wander inside, but even make their way outside the tissue, and pursue, de vour and digest any bacilli, poisonous or not, with which they come in contact. This is in reality the true battle of life which, although hitherto unknown and unobserved, is constantly

These phagocytes, which are the watchful guardians of the body, attack and annihilate the bacilli before they can penetrate the blood tissues. So long cy remain on guard the body is safe from attack, but should they, from any cause, relax their vigilance, then the invading army of parasites would pass into the system and destroy life other by the numerous mechanical lesions which it produces or by the poi-son which it secretes. This apparently independent life of the cell within the organism is one of the most marvelous revelations of modern science, as well as a remarkable illustration of the excreme nicety of the balance of nature

A Very Large Lung.

A "Chemical lung" is the latest thing proposed for the ventilation of tunnels. It was lately tested in London by foureen scientists. A room 15x28 was kept for an hour at a temperature of 83 de-grees, and the air was loaded with impurities. The men of science were now called upon to enter, and the air was made still more impure by burning sul-phur and carbonic acid gas. Then the "chemical lung," or so called punkab, measuring 4x2.6, was set in motion. The temperature was soon reduced to 65 degrees, and the air freed from all impurities. Then fat was burned to test the machine for organic substances, and the "lung" was started up just in time to prevent the examining gentlemen from running out for fresh air. It is proposed to use the invention dur ing the construction of the channel tunnel.

Boats in Siam. The boat life of Siam includes almost all life. Business and pleasure, health and happiness, all center in the river or its branches. A boat and a paddle are almost as natural and indispensable are almost as natural and indispensable possessions to Slamese as his arms or legs. He has no notion of traveling any distance except by boat; and the idea of living in a place inaccessible by water generally strikes him as absurd. Three weeks to come down stream with a full pargo; a week to dispose of it and in dulge in the gayeties of the capital; four or five months to get back with the emptied boat, and the rest of the year for farm-work at home—such is the programme for many a Siamese family which lives as contentedly and placidly as the profoundest philosopher.

BURMESE WELL-DIGGERS. The Manner of Stuking 60 Wells is

The native method of linging oli-wells in Burmah is described in a very interesting manner by Dr. Noething, of the Indian Geological Burvey. In the first place, a square shaft is dug, the sides measuring about four feet each. Over this pit is placed a grombeam, sup-perted on stanchions at either side, and in the center of the beam a small wooden drum or cylinder, which with its axis is made of a single piece of wood.

A leather rope running over this drum is used to lower the workmen into the pit, as well as the earthenware pot in which the cil is brought up. The walls of the shaft are lined with wood, and timber is used to support them. The workmen are lowered in an in-genious manner. The man site on two genious manner. The man aits on two alings formed of strong rope running between his legs and knotted over his left shoulder. To prevent aliding, a thin rope runs down from the knot, across the breast, underneath the right shoulder to the beck, where it is fastened to the rope forming the slings. A second rope for the same purpose is fastened round the hips.

No light can be taken down, the shaft

No light can be taken down the shaft on account of the explosive gas; the workman, therefore, tree up his eyes be-Two hundred and ninety seconds is the longest time any man, however strong, can remain below without becoming unconscious.

The workers object to descending nore than 250 feet, and the limit is 810 feet. The manner of drawing up the oil is also very primitive. The rofastened around the neck of a shaped earthenware pot, which is low-ered and filled by sinking in the oil below. The oil is poured out into a larger pot when raised, and twelve of the latter are packed on a cart-

AN OFFICER'S MISTAKE.

How a Lieutenant Boosme Acquainted

Soldiers advancing against Indians often march for days without seeing a red man, but the veterans know that if the Indians want to find them they will be heard from when least expected. A story told in "Warpath and Bivouso" illustrates how suddenly Indians announce their presence.

General Crook's command was camped on Crasy Woman's Fork, and not an Indian had disturbed them for several nights. It was very cold, and all were impatient for some sort of excitement. One night some officer said: "Let us go up to Bourke's tent," and they all

The Lieutenant, a member of Crook's staff, was found studying a military map by the light of a candle.

"Hello, Bourke!" said one of the visitors. "Aren't you afraid the Indians will ventilate your tent if you keep that

"O no," replied Bourka. "The Indians that have been firing into us are a small flying party. You may rely on it that you won't hear any thing more of them this side of Tongue river. The distance is too great from their villages and the weather is too cold. Mr. Indian doesn't care to be frozen. Now I'll show you on this map the point where will most likely make their first

Whiz: popi bag! sip! came a volley from the bluffs above the camp. A bullet struck the candle and put it out. Another made a large-sized hole in the map. The officers scattered, and Bourke was left alone to meditate on the insta-bility of Indian character.

THE SMOKEBALL

A Novel military Derice for Grerpewer-In the sham fight at Portsmouth in honor of the Emperor William, an advancing column was so affected by the fumes of the smokeball which was used to raise a cloud of impenetrable obscuri-ty under which they could advance, that the men had to keep their hands to their noses to avoid suffocation. It is now proposed that the smokeball shall receive a further development. It has occurred to some military men that instead of half suffocating their own troops, it would be better to follow the exam ple of the Chinese pirates with their A Vienna scientist has accordingly in vented a bomb of such power and virulence that every one who is within a certain radius of it when it explodes is rendered unconscious. Devices such as these would soon modify the art of war, and probably the next development will be an anti-asphyxiating bomb, who fumes will neutralise those of the other. It is said that many years ago a scheme based on the throwing of polsonous gases over a teact of country was put before the war office in England for the purpose of devastating the country in the face of an invading army, but the agency employed was so terrible in its effects that it was not made public, and was consigned to the secret records of the

A Handy Cane. You have often been in some position where you would give pretty much anything for a light; when you have been obliged to give it up and go on your way disconsolate. It is just this contingency, says the Chicago Evening Journal, that a dealer in canes and umbrellas has been providing against. This dealer has been providing against. This dealer has succeeded in inventing a cane which has an electric light. The top of the case unscrews and discloses a small incandescent burner. This latest application of the subtle fluid consists of a cane with a hollow shank in which is anugly stored a fairy-size battery. This is of aufforiest power to supply a current for a year with only occasional use, and when exhausted it can be readily renewed. If you drop your posket-book on the street at night, if you want to consult your watch, if the key-hole is dodging, after the frequent matther of keyholes, all you have to do is to touch a button and the electric cane, goes into service, and there you are, with a light at your dispusal. at your disposal.

ODD OLD MEXICO.

An American's Observations on Greenerdom.

Country Whose Militia Is Or of Convicts from the Price home Peculiarities of the People.

If there is one thing of which Mexico is more prolific than revolutions it is peculiarities. The peculiarities of that country are many and astonishing, not that I viewed this people from a narrow standpoint, says a writer in the Chicago Times, much as the average English tourist views America, for we Ameri-cans are too familiar with representatives of every clime and nation to be guilty of such insular prejudice, but the American dweller in Mexico will find the peculiarities of that Nation too ed to be overlooked. For instance, what would any civilized people on earth other than the Mexican think is their persons and property were placed under the guardianship of convicts? Yet such is the case there. Police duty throughout the country districts and in large cities like Chihuahua is performed by the soldiers of the regular army, said army being recruited from the convicts of each State. Complaint as to their inefficiency or dishonesty, however, is rarely heard, though it is an open secret in Mexico that a small bribe to the "of from arrest, but this fact, so far from being made a ground for complaint, seems rather a source of congratulation than otherwise. How far we are in advance of this system of recruiting the ranks of the police, especially in Chica-go, it is difficult to say; there may be some who would extend to us the advice about not throwing stones; however, be it said to the everlasting credit of the Mexicans that their police are natives of the country in which they wield the

From the police one naturally turns especially in this case, to the criminal In Mexico the burglar is positively unknown. The houses, constructed as they are, in view of uprisings, revolu-tions, etc., present to the would-be-bur-glar but a small chance of success. What with blank walls, barricaded win dows, and solld wooden doors, the dweller within the average adobe is prepared at nightfall to withstand the siege

of a regiment.

The phase of robbery most popular in Mexico is of the Dick Turpin pattern Dick, however, from all accounts, usual ly gives voice to that time-honored command: "Your money, or your life," whereas, the Mexican brigand invaria bly demands your money and your life, and no amount of plunder, pleading, nor promises will avail to save the latter should the opportunity be favorable to the robber for taking it. The cause of this is simply that the laws of the coun by provide that the highway robber, if captured, shall suffer death, thus fur-nishing the incentive for his invariable bloody accompaniment to his original orime, that he may forever silence the witness of the deed.

tue liexican is the only natural-bor red in-the-bone socialist in the worl o has never read up on the subject; 1 ever hears our long-haired rante oiferating about the beauties of the stem, nevertheless he is the ideal s alist, and, although be is not up to ti verage in arithmetic, he knows theru f division to a nicety. The average lexican will share his blanket and h ast loaf or penny with you, should you end it, but if you have any thing you expected to be fully as liberal; ou don't, he compels your liberality king your possessions away from your cibly. In short, if you have not, lives; if you have, he takes, whether

One side of this characteristic of the exicans is best exemplified by the roceedings in the event of the marr ge of one of their daughters to a merican. The Mexican, bear in mind possessed of the ineradicable id at Americans are all rolling in wealt his idea is a source of never-coasing nvy on the part of one sex and satisfa on to the other. When an American arries a Mexican girl her whole far y, her sisters, cousins, aunts, etc., an Il their sisters, cousins, aunts, etc., fo ne wedding. This includes every bloc lation to the very remotest. The lot only come, which is bad, but the way, which is worse. There they can, and until every ounce of food and ever .ollar in sight is gone there they contin to camp, and should the luckless bride groom have employment they stay still onger, encouraged in the most natural and artless manner by their very hospitable relative, the bride. The feelings of the groom under such circumstances can be magined, but a protest only meets with tears from the bride and indignant actonishment from the guests, before which the bridegroom generally succumbs. It is apparent that the Mexican merely gauges the hospitality and charity of others by his own, and wants to be done by as he does to others.

Mont Argellic, of the Paris Perfecture of Police, calls attention to the remarkable degree in which the division of labor principle is being applied to the operations of the criminal classes. There are associations of professional horse-thieves and mutual aid societies of professional burglars, and division of labor has resulted in producing several extremely decoptive counterfeit treas-ury notes. One specially clever hun-dred france bill was ascertained to have been the work of five confederates—one been the work of five confederates—one paper-maker, one art-printer and three expert engravers.

Bolid Merchant (reading bearing letter): "What! A strong, healthy man like you begging? Why den't you get work at your trade?"

Beggar: "I lost my voice and had to rive it up."

Bolid Merchant: "What, are you an open-almost?"

OCEANS OF ICE WATER.

The Amount of Jos Seed, by the Go "The amount of ice consumed by the departments in Washington is enormous in the aggregate," said a big dealer in the article to a Washington Star reporter. "At the Treasury building alone a ton and a half of ice is delivered every morning for the day's consumption. Each room, you see, has its water cooler, or at least, a pitcher, which must be kept filled with cold drink from nine a m. to four p. m. The ice is delivered in great blocks from carts at the door in great blocks from carts at the door, and the messengers chep it up into pieces, fill buckets with the lumps and earry the buckets all over the building, distributing to each pitcher or cooler its proper supply. In the cellar there are big refrigerators, which are filled with a reserved stock. Nothing is put in these refrigerators exceptice, the clerks not even being allowed to keep bottled

beer in them for neontide refreshments.
"It is the same way with all the other departments. The War, State and Navy together use about as much as is consumed in the Treasury building. But it is the Department of the Interior that is the great devourer of ice. In the Pon-sion Office and the main building of the department together from five to six tons are used every twenty-four hours.
The post-office gobbles up twelve bundred pounds a day. However, you must remember that these quantities are always variable. In summer much more goes than in winter, and, if the hot season is unusually long or intense, we people who take the contracts are apt to find them far from profitable.

"Each department makes its own con-tract for ice. Bids are advertised for annually and the dealer who offers a supply for the following year at the lowest rate gets the job. It is, to a cer-tain extent, a gamble, inasmuch as no definite amount of ice is agreed upon. The contractor receives so much m for providing a department with all the frozen water that it requires, whatever this quantity may be. Taking all the departments together, with their branches, it is probable that they con nume about twenty-four thousand pounds of ice daily, averaging the year round. This makes a total annual sumption of a good deal over four thou

AMONG STRANGERS.

The Pathetic End of a Stranger In When I get to the depot half an hour shead of time, or when I am compelled

to wait for an hour or two at some junction, says a writer in the New York Sun like to be social with my fellow vio ims. Hang the man who makes a chur. of himself under any circumstance particularly when he travels. Eight or ten of us had been thrown of

at a railroad junction in Indiana to wai for two hours, and it wasn't ten minute before woa were all talking, visiting smoking and yarning. All but one. am, of course, speaking of the men. Ih ladies held the sitting room, while took the platform. This one was middle-aged man, who took his valis and sat down at the far end of the plan form, as if to get as far from us as h could. Everybody noticed his actio and he was put down as a sour-minded chap who could have added nothing to our comfort. We simply did by him a

be did by us-let him severely alone. About ten minutes bufore truin time noticed that the man was asleep. made bold to approach him and call out but he did not move. Going closer, th peculiar pallor of his face alarmed me and in another minute I discovered tha ne was dead. He had passed away while he slept. When we came to life him up what do you suppose we found He had been writing in a note-book witi pencil, and the last lines he had write

ten were: "A stranger in a strange land, and sick unto death, and yet no on word of sympathy—no one will ever come near me. May God forgive then for being so stony-hearted. I hope tha by to-morrow-

But no to-morrow ever came to him It came to all the rest of us, but, com as often as it may, none of us will ever feel just right toward ourselves. We

AN INDIAN COWBOY.

He Could Not Get Used to the Ways of Civiliantion.

The Indian vaqueros, who lived much of the time on the more distant cattle ranges, were a wild set of men. I remember one of them, named Martin, says a writer in Century, who was sta-tioned in Amador valley and becrine a leader of the hill vaqueros, who were very different from the vaqueros of the arge valley near the Missions. He and his friends killed and ate three or four hundred young heifers belonging to the Mission, but when Easter approached he felt that he must confess his sins, so he went to Father Narciso and told all The father forgave him, but ordered him to come in from the hills to the Mission and attend school until be sould read. The rules were very strict whoever failed twice in a lesson ways whipped. Martin was utterly unable to learn his letters, and he was whipped every day for a month; but he never complained. He was then dismissed, and went back to the hills. I used to question Martin about the affair and he would tell me with perfect gravity of manner, which was very delightful, how many calves he had consumed and how wisely the good father had punished him. He knew now, he used to say, how very hard it was to live in the town, and he would never steal again lest he might have to go to school until he had learned his letters.

The Graceful Japanes Sir Edwin Arnold, who has become more Japanese than the Mikado's court, expresses the belief that the Japanese women are "semi-angelic," says an ex-change. He declares the race to be the change. He declares the race to be the most graceful Nation in the world, and says that "their simple joy of life, their universal alsority to please and be pleased, their almost divine sweetness of disposition," make them medels of dignified and elegant behavior, above all other antions.

In a charp criticism of the purely money-getting spirit crimed or my writers of music Prof. Leafs, Lembard, of Utics, N. Y., has this to my:

Occasionally, at least, every musician should play or write what he likes rather than that which he thinks will please or sell. Musical composition in two often turned into commercial speculation. The money-making dispusition of our people, by causing them to gone sider the pecuniary before the intrinsic value of their art products, is the greatest obstacle to their artistic development.

ment

For the purpose of money-getting some musicions effer almost any thing, however bad. Others, more honest than wise, persistently try to ram into the public's ear compositions that can neither be understood nor enjoyed without a preliminary education, which they know full well the public has not had. Commercially, this is soon found to be most unprofitable, and as no artist is devoid of a stomach though he be the most refined among men, another course is soon followed. The musical missionary gives up his post rather than starre. gives up his post rather than starre. He no longer attempts to nourish souls by the process used in fattening geome-for paies de foie-gray—the bold arteru-ander finally have into the ranks of dol-

lar-pickers!
In the attainment of desirable things, xtremes should be avoided. A Natio al musical taste can no more be create by Bach's fugues than by the vapid jingle called "popular music."

Is there no golden mean, one is tempted to ask? Must artists stoop to people's pockets, or shoot over people's heads? Can they not cultivate the taste of their hearers by gradually introducing a better class of I homes, our schools, our churches and our theaters? In doing so judiciously, they would benefit themselves quite as much as the public, for in time, they would come to be regarded as educators,

ers in pleasant noise.

We have many musical temperaments that only await the opportunity for development, and our Nation is able to pay or the best instructors. What grander things too, than our mountains, can-yons, caves, forests and rivers could be found on earth to inspire composers?
Is it not sad that music should be at so low an ebb in a country so richly en-dowed by nature, and where, in almost all other fields, men have attained the greatest results? The blame for leplorable condition of our music lies with those musicians—and their name is legion—who busy themselves exclusively with money-making, to the detri-ment of the art-life of their country.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

How a Faithless Husband Was Suddenly

So long as women will be foolish men will be deceptive. One day I sat bahind a couple on an Ohio & Mississippi train, and it wasn't ten minutes before I discovered that the girl was a village belie who knew nothing of the world, and that her companion was a traveler who saw in her a victim. Several others noticed them as well, but it was hard to see how any thing could be done, says a writer in the New York Sun.

He professed great admiration for the girl, and she blushingly queried: "But how do I know you are not a married man?"

"Oh, but I assure you on my honor that I am not."

'Where do you live?" "In Louisville." "And you have neither wife nor chil-

dren? At that instant the conductor came in with a telegram and called out the address. "That's for me," said the man

It was handed to him, and he was smiling as he tore it open. Next mo-ment he fell forward in a heap and rolled into the sisle in a dead faint. Half a dozen of us, including the girl, read the dispatch. It was dated at In-

dianapolis, and read: Your wife and baby burned up with the house last night. Comb at once."

It took us a quarter of an hour to bring him to, and it was half an hour later when he left the train. He had forgotten the girl who shared his seat,

and she was crouched down and crying THE PEACOCK IN TRADITION. Why Its Teathers Are Considered Un-

why peacooks' feathers are unlucky, and I trust that it will satisfy the lady on whose behalf I made the inquiry," says a writer in London Truth. says a writer in London Truth.
"Whether this be the true explanation
I can not say, but I should think it will do as well as any other:

"A lady for whom I lately searched Notes and Queries in quest of informa-tion on the reason for the alleged un-luckiness of peacocks' feathers, has for-warded me a cutting from the current

number of your journal.
"I found in Notes and Queries, series round in Rotes and Queries, sortes, so peacock opened the wicket of Paradine to Satan, and received a very ample share of the punishment awarded to him."

Old Indian Mgm

About five miles above Morven, says About five miles above Morves, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, is a mystery which the people of that community can not explain. In a hummook near the river are two complete circles, one ninoty and the other one hundred and forty feet in diameter, the smaller circle inside the larger. These circles, which are much like those left by a circus performance, are completely barren of vegetation of all kinds. These circles have been there since the regollection of the oldest citizen, and nome know how or when they came there. It must be that when they came there. It must be that they are Indian signs, relies of by gone days, when the savage warrier was lard of all he surveyed.